The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

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A Child's Fancy.

"Who are you winking at, bright little star?
Hanging alone, away up so far;
Trembling and flashing aloft in the blue—
Answer my question, and answer me true."

She stood by the window all ready for bed,
Yet lingering to hear what the little star said
But naught it would do but wink its bright eye
Alone by itself in the depths of the sky.

"I fear you are dumb," said the wee little sprite,
"Or else you would answer my question to-night;
We whisper and talk to each other down here—
I think you could speak, if you choose to, my dear."

What do you think the little star did?
It willfully slipped out of sight, and was hid
By a ship of a cloud that floated close by,
And never vouchsafed her a wink or reply.

But after a while when she woke in the night
The first thing she saw was that little star's light.
It twinkled and twinkled, and roused her from sleep,
"Aha!" laughed the child, we can both play bo-peep!"

A DESPERATE RUSE.

"I don't fancy the idea of carrying so much specie up the Yang-tsi in the little Flirt. The risk is great, Fred, and if the news ever leaked out among the long-tailed rascals by whom we are surrounded that there were twenty thousand taels aboard, our lives would not be worth a moment's thought."

"Very true, Jack. I do not undervalue the danger by any means, and have done all I could to avoid taking the trip. I have exhausted every argument, in fact have given offense, at our evident unwillingness to accommodate, but still Mr. Hardy insists upon our carrying the money for him to his agent up the river. As you well know, he has always been our friend here, has advanced us money when no other person in Shanghai would have given us a copper cash, and we certainly are under obligations to him. Mr. Hardy told me in his office this afternoon that unless he deposits the twenty thousand taels into his agent's hands at the Lang-Shan crossing before the new silk season sets in, he will be a heavy loser. There is no other means by which he can accomplish it, as there is no craft going up the river but natives, and of course they are not to be thought of."

"To be brief in the matter, Fred, you told Mr. Hardy you would go."

"I did, Jack. How could I do otherwise?"

"That is past discussion now. Our word is pledged, and that is sufficient. In an hour it will be dark, and under its friendly mantle we will muster our crew, boat the kegs of precious metal off, and drop up the river with early daylight, with the first of the flood. I do not know why, but I feel nervous about this trip. So much silver aboard, I suppose, and the sooner the business is transacted the better I shall feel."

"Not a moment shall be lost, Jack. Everythigg is in readiness, and with the first crimson streak of dawn we will be off."

"I wish this confounded junk along side of us had anchored further off. They may have prying eyes aboard; but it's hardly worth while to shift our berth now. No one appears to be stirring about her deck."

"I think they are all right, Jack, and will hardly bother their heads about us. But I would not object to mounting a couple of guns—just to be on the safe side, you know."

"That would never do. Suspicion would be aroused in a moment. These Chinamen are sharp fellows, and would note the armament in a twinkling of the eye. No, we must go without making any alteration in the appearance of the lorcha, and trust to luck to get safely out of it."

Edward Hastings and Jack Maynard had left the same ship at Shanghai to seek a fortune in the celestial kingdom. They were both young, energetic Americans, well educated, and had been fortunate enough to gain the good will of Mr. Hardy, a wealthy English merchant. The two young sailors had but little money with which to make headway; but their patron did not desert them in their hour of need, and through his generosity they were enabled to purchase the Flirt, a clipper built lorcha, half European half Chinese rig. Manned with a Chinese crew, the two adventurers plied up and down the coast and rivers, making many a dollar, and meeting with innumerable adventures.

The rivers and inland waters of China at that time were thickly infested with pirates, both bold and unscrupulous in their modes of dealing with any unfortunate victims who might chance to fall into their hands. Neither Ned nor Jack were strangers to the fact, and no wonder they dreaded taking a long trip up the river with twenty thousand taels stowed in the run of their craft.

The light broad sampan belonging to the Flirt was manned, and under cover of the darkness the merchant's money was quickly transferred from the shore to the vessel.

Ned attended to the boating portion of the work, while Jack, with his huge frame and superior strength, received it on board.

Several times, as the brass bound kegs rolled across the lorcha's deck, he fancied he detected one or two dark heads bobbing up and down above the bamboo rail of the native craft, but the gloom was so great he could not make anything out distinctly.

As daylight dawned chill and gray, the lorcha under all sail, with a fair breeze, which gave evidence of increasing, soon left the city astern, and plowed her way rapidly along through the deep, yellow waters of the mighty Yang-tsi. The thin silvery mist, which floated over the river like a gauzy vail, soon rolled up and dispersed before the powerful rays of the sun, revealing a scene of rare beauty.

The country on either side of the river was low and marshy, either covered with high serge grass, or the deep green tint of broad paddy fields, which nodded and undulated like billows of the sea, as the fresh, pure air swept down upon it. In the distance, majestic ranges of mountains and undulating hills, blended their dark hues with the gorgeous hues of sunrise; and the numerous valleys were dotted here and there by the grotesque villas and ancient fortifications of the Manchoos. The cloud enveloped summits of the mountains, crowned with eternal snow, lent an invigorating influence to the air, which was not lost even upon the lowder and his almond-eyed crew.

Some distance astern, hugging the western bank, to avoid the tide, was a junk, bowling along with her huge lumbering sails spread to catch the full benefit of the breeze.

Jack recognized the gaudily painted hull at once as belonging to the self-same craft which had been their near neighbor the night before. His usual frank, open countenance was darkened with a frown as he directed his companion's attention to the craft; but no apprehension was felt for the time being, for, with the breeze that prevailed, the Flirt could easily sail two miles to the junk's one.

As they continued up the river, the marshy land gradually disappeared, the towering hills, sloping, in many instances, to the river banks. Toward sunset the breeze sensibly slackened, coming in irregular puffs; the current, swift and turbulent, set the lorcha over to the opposite side of the river; and before night shut in the surrounding country with her sable mantle, the Flirt was forced to anchor abreast of a creek.

A number of small fishing craft were moored closely to the muddy banks, and further inland a number of houses proclaimed a settlement of the natives.

The lorcha had been made snug for the night, the watch set, and the two friends were enjoying their evening pipes. The evening, which at first had given promise of being clear and pleasant, was rapidly undergoing a change. The stars had partially disappeared behind a thick haze which had spread over the entire heavens, and masses of heavy, dark clouds drifted slowly away, adding to the obscurity.

The regular clank of oars echoed distinctly across the placid surface of the inky waters, and soon two long, narrow boats filled with Chinamen pulled close by the lorcha, disappearing amid the darkness lining the sedgy banks.

Jack's quick, restless eyes had noted every movement. He had recognized them as belonging to the junk, which fact boded them no good.

The situation every moment grew more alarming, but in the face of all the danger, possibly death, which awaited them, the two Americans resolved to make an effort to save their patron's property by sacrificing their own.

A hurried consultation soon developed their plans. The Flirt, they well knew, would be the main object of the junk's crew, if plunder was their intention, and but little doubt existed as to that.

Silently, without disturbing their own men, the two friends rapidly transferred the kegs of specie from the cabin to the sampan, which, fortunately, was towing astern. The cabin windows were sufficiently large to admit of lowering the precious metal without going on deck, and dropping down with the tide they managed to gain the still waters of the creek unperceived.

As they fully expected, the fishing boats were deserted; the most serviceable one was selected for their purpose, and the money stowed amid the rubbish of the hold. Casting off, they regained the side of the Flirt for the purpose of saving their own personal effects, noticing at the same time, with grim delight, that a slight breeze was ruffling the water.

Suddenly, with a yell that startled even the Brahmin kites circling above, a crowd of Chinamen in the self-same boats belonging to the suspicious junk dashed alongside. With headlong impetuosity they clambered over the low rail, cutting down the lorcha's crew to a man. Jack and Ned found themselves prisoners, at the mercy of the pirates, whose rage and fury knew no bounds when they discovered the vessel bare of plunder. Their keen eyes had detected the well-known brass-banded kegs, which they knew had been received on board, and the leader, in his pigeon English, so informed the two Europeans. But they stoutly denied all knowledge of the specie, while the Manchoo leader, with a scowl of baffled rage and ferocity, ordered the two prisoners to be thrown into their boat, conveyed ashore, and subjected to torture.

The two friends, for safe keeping, had been rudely thrust into an angle of an old fortification, that had once been used as a magazine. The door creaked on its rusty hinges with a dismal sound; they were enveloped in darkness and silence only broken by the tramp of the sentinel. Through slits in the floor, Jack watched the solitary guard as he deliberately lit his little brass opium pipe.

In a low whisper, he informed Ned the state of affairs, adding that in a few moments the fellow outside would be stupefied from the fumes of the subtile drug, and that they must take advantage of the fact by attempting to escape. Death stared them in the face in case of failure, for well they knew that at that very moment their captors were busily engaged devising horrible methods of torture by which to wring the coveted information from their lips.

Luckily Jack had his clasp knife in his pocket, which had escaped the notice of the Manchoos. With this he made a vigorous attack upon the brick and masonry, and huge patches fell at his feet. Weakened by age and decay, the seemingly solid walls rapidly gave way, the cool midnight air rushed through the aperture with refreshing coolness, and before an hour had elapsed, the prisoners were free.

Avoiding the scattering houses of the little village, Jack, closely followed by Ned, made the best of their way toward the mouth of the creek, but, bewildered by the obscurity and darkness of the night, considerable time was lost in finding the locality.

Through mud and water, tramping ankle deep in the soft, sticky ooze of the marsh, the Americans pushed desperately forward, while on the damp morning air came a long, low, tremulous shout, followed by the deep bay of dogs.

The pirates had missed their prey, but were following in sharp pursuit, with their hounds, on the scent of the fugitives.

The dawn of day was illuminating the East as the sorely pressed and nearly exhausted men gained the fishing craft.

With frantic haste the coir hawser was cut, sail made, and with a freshening breeze and fair tide, the little craft sped swiftly through the water toward Shanghai.

Jack took the tiller, while Ned busied himself in trimming the sheets of the crazy old craft, which was rather the worse for long and hard usage. The light timbers groaned and creaked as she plunged into the white-capped waves, the spray of which dashed high over the weather-rail.

Some distance astern, and forging slowly ahead out of the mud creek, the clumsy masts and huge sails of the piratical junk were seen looming above the rapidly dispersing fog.

The Chinamen were not to be baulked of their victims if it laid in their power to prevent it, but the Americans had the advantage of a good start, and hope glowed with renewed ardor in their undaunted hearts.

The breeze was moderately strong, but freshening, and the stronger it came, the greater the advantage for the pursuing craft, being of a heavier build and spreading loftier and lighter canvas. All of the above facts were fully apparent to the two seamen, who were once more in their own element. The lateen sails were wetted down, from the mastheads to the deck, while the wind being dead aft, enabled the flat, shallow bottom of the old fishing craft to skim lightly over the muddy waters of the Yang tsi.

The wind, in strong puffs, freshened with the squall; the junk, with every stitch spread, was coming up, hand over hand, a small cataract of foam boiling under her bluff bows.

"She is overhauling us, Jack," said Ned, as he glanced astern.

"Yes, and if they have any guns we will soon find it out. It will not be long before they are in range."

"Then what is best to be done?"

"When we find we cannot save the specie, we'll beach the old craft, take to the marsh, and save our lives. It's all we can do under the circumstances. Once you bloodthirsty scoundrels see the glitter of the gold and silver, they will not trouble themselves further about us."

"I only wish we had the means of defense," replied Ned, with an angry glitter in his dark eyes, "they should not have everything their own way without a remonstrance on our part."

It was now blowing a strong breeze, testing the qualities of the old craft to the utmost, from her spars and sails to the worm-eaten hull. Following in their wake like a sleuth hound on the scent came the large junk, rolling heavily from side to side, her dark yellow sails, lit up by the rays of the sun, extended from the deck to the very summit of her long-raking masts, which bent like willows to the breeze. A long furrow of foam followed in her wake as she plunged forward, burying her bows deep in the boiling surges which she dashed aside with resistless force.

Suddenly she gave a wide yaw—a stream of smoke burst from her bow, followed by a shot, which struck the water close to the counter of the little craft.

The decisive moment was rapidly approaching, and another half hour would decide whether the pirates would win the prize, or the gallant defenders bear it off in triumph.

Shot after shot now whistled through the air, the reverberating echoes of the guns rumbling among the neighboring hills with a noise not unlike thunder.

A shot struck the port quarter, tearing its way through the frail bamboo, casting up a shower of splinters which flew thickly about, leaving their mark upon Jack, who, however, clung manfully to his post, refusing to be relieved by Ned, he having sprung aft to take the tiller.

"Never mind me, it is a mere scratch, and the barking will not be on their side much longer. Look under the shore there to the left—in the range of that hillock. Do you see that small black craft? It is one of the English gunboats. She has heard the firing, and is aiming to cut the scoundrels off. Ha! there she comes as fast as steam can carry her. We'll soon hear the music of her guns," and with an interest impossible to describe they watched the finale of the adventure. The junk had also taken the dimensions of the stranger, but too late to escape the doom she so richly merited.

A few well directed shots from her heavy guns soon sent the junk to the bottom, while the crew were left to struggle as best they could, with little or no prospect of ever gaining the shore.

The gunboat was soon alongside the fishing craft, and the story of the two Americans related to the officers. The kegs were transferred once more, and were finally landed at the Lang-Shan crossing without further difficulty.

The gunboat was bound to that point on a cruise, and thus the two friends were enabled to carry out the wishes of their patron.

Upon their return to Shanghai, Mr. Hardy listened in astonishment to the danger and peril they had been in to preserve his property, and the merchant's gratitude was testified in such a substantial manner as to amply recompense the adventurers for all they had undergone; but they never attempted a second trip up the Yang-tsi.

Restlessness in Children.

If you watch the management of a child by a mother of small capacity, says Herbert Spencer, you may be struck by the inability she betrays to imagine the child's thoughts and feelings. Full of energy, which he must expend in some way, and eager to see everything, her little boy is every moment provoking her by his restlessness. "Sit still!" "Get down, I tell you!" "Why can't you be quiet?" are the commands and expostulations she utters from minute to minute. She endeavors to repress these childish activities, mainly out of regard for what she thinks propriety, and does it without any adequate recognition of the penalties she inflicts. Though she herself lived through this phase of extreme curiosity—this early time when almost every object passed has the charm of novelty, and when the overflowing energies generate a painful irritation if pent up; yet now she cannot believe how keen is the desire for seeing which she balks, and how difficult is the maintenance of that quietude on which she insists.

New York has a firm named Day & Knight. It is a strong, safe firm. Day may break, but Knight will succeed nevertheless.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Barden Horseshoe Machine in Agricultural Hall.

By some extraordinary piece of misunderstanding or oversight, says a correspondent of the New York *Times*, one of the most interesting pieces of machinery has been relegated to that section of Agricultural hall in which Mr. Seth Green's fish tanks occupy a very prominent place. I speak of the beautiful working model exhibited of a patent for making horseshoes by machinery.

In the first place the ordinary working machine is neither large nor complicated. On the contrary, its simplicity is one of its leading features. The two things about it which first strikes the eye are some wheels and a long reheating furnace adjoining them, the latter looking very much like a horizontally built chimney. Bars of iron forty feet in length are brought hot from the rolling mill and are placed in the reheating furnace for the purpose of annealing the iron. As soon as this process is completed, the bar of iron is passed into the machine through two rollers, which act as automatic feeders, the rollers being kept in constant pressure on the bar by an attachment to the cutting lever, which, working on a cam, cuts off the bar just the necessary length of iron to make one horseshoe. At the moment of cutting off, the bending tongue catches the piece cut off and carries it into the first die, which gives the shape and form to the shoe. It then passes on to another roll and shaft, called the creasing shaft, on which is a die to which the creasers are attached, and by means of which the creasing of the shoe is produced, while, at the same time, the holes for the nails are pierced. Here is then a finished shoe for a horse or mule, which has only to be heated and fitted by the local blacksmith before being used.

One great advantage of this machine is that any shoe, of any shape, size or pattern, can be made upon it. A plaster cast of the pattern shoe is carefully taken, and this plaster cast is used instead of the ordinary wooden pattern for making the sand mold in which the iron die is to be cast. By this means the cast iron die, when placed in position in the machine, possesses the absolute counterpart of the original pattern. In precisely the same way the creasing can be made of any desired form or shape, and the nail holes can be as easily made of any desired angle. As soon as the horseshoe comes from the second die (plenty of water is always dripping from the machine), it is carried off to the storehouse on an endless chain, and by the time it arrives there is comparatively cool. The storehouse is a large, circular building, composed of radiating bins, with just open space enough in the center to allow a horse and wagon to turn around. Every bin has its own size and shape of shoes, the bins holding in the aggregate no less than 7,000 tons of finished shoes.

Measuring Instruments.

At a late conference held at the Kensington (Eng.) museum Sir J. Whitworth, in treating of linear measurements—a subject he has so thoroughly illustrated, stated that fifty years ago the thousands of spindles used in a cotton factory had each to be separately fitted into the bolster in which it worked, but that at present all these spindles were made to guage and were interchangeable. Sir J. Whitworth said that the foundation of all accuracy in measurement was the production of a true plane. To show the extreme accuracy in the process of measurement an instrument was exhibited which gave the differences of one twenty-thousandths of an inch. In a discussion which followed on measurements M. Tresca said that it was desirous that instruments should be available which would determine thickness equal to one-thirtieth of the thread of a cobweb. Sir J. Whitworth has constructed a machine capable of giving measurements of the one-millionth of an inch.

A Ready Response.

Two citizens of Detroit were discussing politics leaning over a board fence, while a pensive goat nibbled the grass at the edge of the sidewalk. The man on the goat's side of the fence was saying: "It's all very well to talk like that, but"— Just then the goat landed head first on the most convenient part of him, and, as the man rose from the [illegible] walk, after the concussion, he re[illegible] "Well, I said 'but,' still that [illegible] rather quick taking me at my [illegible]

In a French translation of [illegible] peare, the passage, "Frailty, [illegible] is woman," is translated: "[illegible] selle Frailty is the name of the [illegible]

WHAT A HORSESHOE DID.

An Incident in the Early Life of One of the Wealthy Men of Arkansas.

While walking up Broadway Mr. Maguffin picked up a horseshoe which he carried home and hung over the inner side of the boarding house door. After dinner the horseshoe was a fruitful source of discussion among the boarders. Mr. Magruder, with his characteristic impetuosity, expressed his disbelief in all forms of superstition.

"You shouldn't call these things mere superstition," said Mr. Maguffin. "Hear me: Before I came to New York, when I dwelt in Eagleville, there lived in the same town a man by the name of John Snortwell. Snortwell was a young farmer in a small way, with a little farm and a house, a few pigs, a horse, a cow, and a wife and a baby. What he made in a year wouldn't pay your board here for a month, but he was contented and happy.

"One day, while walking home from the store, Mr. Snortwell found a horseshoe in the road, and took it home and hung it on a nail over the door for luck, and thought no more about it. About a week after he found the horseshoe the baby had measles enough for a whole family; and Mrs. Snortwell tripped on the doorsill and broke her kneepan. The next day the roof of the pig sty fell in and killed all the pigs, and somebody stole the cow; and while Mr. Snortwell was driving to find the sheriff his horse's leg was broken. The very next morning, as Snortwell was splitting kindlings to heat some medicine for the baby, the ax slipped and cut off one of his toes; and all this together, as you can readily understand, left the family with just about as much of a show for getting along comfortably as a man falling over a precipice with his pockets full of nitro-glycerine cartridges would have.

"One day Col. Horace Featherstock, who was known as the fighting editor, but who really was as kind hearted a gentleman as ever lived, dropped in to see how the Snortwells were getting along, say something bracing and cheery, and quietly leave a few stamps on the shelf without posting it up on the side of the house after he went out. When the colonel was ready to go his eye fell on the iron shoe over the door, and said he:

"'Hello! What are you doing with that muleshoe here?'

"'Wha-at?" said Snortwell, rising up in bed.

"'What you got that muleshoe hanging up here for?'

"'You don't mean to tell me that ain't a horseshoe, colonel?'

"'Horseshoe!" said the colonel; 'that's a muleshoe!'

"Snortwell jumped out on the floor, grabbed the shoe, and threw it out of the house with a force that carried it through a window on the opposite side of the way. Then he bolted out and went ripping and r'aring and tearing up and down the streets of Eagleville till everybody thought the man was crazy; but he knew what he was about, and he kept sloshing up one street and down the other, with his eyes on the ground all the time, and about half an hour after he started, the man that followed him on horseback to see that he didn't jump into the river, saw him stoop and pick up something. This time he'd got a real horseshoe, and made for home and hung the shoe over the door.

"I suppose, Magruder, that you'll hoot at the idea that what followed had anything to do with the finding of the true horseshoe; but I give it to you as a ground floor fact that within a month the baby had got well, Mrs. Snortwell's kneepan was all right, the cow came home, the neighbors bought him a horse and some pigs, and Snortwell's toe grew on—I mean, healed up—and he was getting along better than ever; and to-day, Mr. Magruder, to-day, Snortwell is one of the wealthiest men in the State of Arkansas."

To Procure Ice.

Nearly fill a stone bottle with hot spring water, leaving room for about a pint, and put in two ounces of refined niter. The bottle must then be stopped very close, and let down into a deep well. After three or four hours it will be completely frozen, but the bottle must be broken to secure the ice. If the bottle is moved up and down, so [illegible] to be sometimes out of [illegible] sometimes in, the co[illegible] tion will hasten [illegible]

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Saturday, June 10, 1876.

J. G. BLANIE,

The electrifying effect of Mr. Blaine's speech will be as great throughout the country as it was in the House—inspiriting his friends, silencing and discomforting his enemies. Whether or not he is nominated at Cincinnati, and nothing but a complete resolution of public sentiment can prevent this now, he has proven himself to be possessed sufficient vitality to again hold the Confederate House at bay, and resources that show him equal to any emergency of attack.

The letter of our Norfolk friend "Moses," is no mere fanciful sketch as far as complaints against Gen. S. C. Armstrong are concerned. They have been made frequently and strong. The charges are sufficiently serious, and the persons making them entitled to such consideration, that a fair hearing should be given, meanwhile our columns are open. Let us have the bottom facts.

Rev. Henry McNeil Turner, D. D., LL D., Business Manager of the Christian Recorder &c., &c., it is out in a long letter defending the American Colonization Society and advocating a black nationality. If Mr. Turner, would just *go* to Africa, take *all* his family with him, stay there, his sincerity would be stronger argument than any he now makes, while accepting a position which in honor bound keeps him four years longer in the United States.

Does the acceptance of Rt. Rev. J. P. Campbell, as a Vice-President of the American Colonization, mean that he is going to use clerical influence in behalf of the same men who twenty years ago would *by force*, if they had have dared driven him from his home, and in the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, left no choice for him but Liberia or a watery grave.

It may prove a misfortune to the A. M. E. Church, which has done so much in the elevation of the colored race in this country, and which still occupies vantage ground, that two of her officers have made common cause with pro-slavery organizations. Colonsation South, while [illegible] of [illegible] knows so well what war is by experience, and what the issues [illegible] by our great victory over rebellion, be nominated for the Chief [illegible] Then let the ticket be completed by the selection of New [illegible]'s brave and eloquent son, General Woodford, for the Vice-Presidency. This done, the people will say, Amen! and all the power of evil, however adroitly and malignantly directed, cannot prevail against such a loyal and meritorious combination. Would that our Convention at Cincinnati could be impressed with the idea that forcibly struck many thoughtful persons, as they recognized in the fixed lineaments of Michigan's favorite son, that his soul was full of glowing memories, and of profound thankfulness for mercies vouchsafed—the idea that if he could be made the ruler of this great people, and the eloquent New Yorker, pouring out subline thoughts to the eagerly listening multitude, his right hand man in the government of our beloved country, how completely would be sustained and perpetuated, the cause in which those heroes died, who lie so thickly reposing on Arlington Hill.

It is no use for Mr. Knott to say what he would tell Mr. Blaine, at the point of the pistol, or any other way; the day for that kind of argument has passed forever. It went down at Appomattox.

Proctor Knott is probably the most disgusted man in Washington.—*The Tribune.*

The heroes of the 43d Congress: Ben. Hill, Fitzhugh, Proctor Knott.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Current Capital Topics—Decoration day at Arlington—Taylor's Poem and Woodford's Address—Celebrities present—Notables Absent—Reflections of the Hour—Chandler for President and Woodford his Lieutenant—The occasion improving the thought—Speaker Kerr's Position.

Washington, D. C. June 1, '76.

Decoration-day has come and gone. Each sleeping hero at Arlington has had flowers, beautiful flowers, laid upon his last resting place. In the words of the poet Taylor—

"Upon a grave whose grassy root grows lower,
As troubled waves subside when storm is o'er—
A dimple in the sod, as if earth smiled
To think she holds her weary soldier child!"

The occasion was a grand one, and worthy of the year 1876. The people were there in crowds—not exclusively from the populous cities near by, but from the country for miles around—and fully one-half were of the recently emancipated race, arrayed in holiday attire, respectful and orderly in their deportment, as is uniformly the case. The decorations of the stand were fine, the music good, and the programme well carried out. The bust of Lincoln, in the area opposite the speaker's stand, was wreathed with garlands; and when the services were over, hundreds dropped their testimonials of bouquets—sometimes of only a single flower—on the pedestal supporting the likeness of Liberty's Great Martyr. B. F. Taylor's poem was grand, and fitted for the august occasion; but Gen. Stewart L. Woodford's oration was capital, in excellent taste as regards matter and brevity, and full of striking, well condensed and instructive points, which the American people should lay well to heart. Among other things good and noble—and delightful to listen to as well, all of us should thank Governor Woodford for saying this:

"Courage and honor alike require that we, who by God's providence were victorious in the strife, should be freely and absolutely generous in peace; courage and honor equally require that they who were beaten should yield manly submission to the decision of that final tribunal of the sword to which they appealed." These are plain words, plainly spoken among our dead.

CELEBRITIES PRESENT.

The platform was filled with people of destinction, President Grant was the central object. To his right was General Sherman; farther on, the orator of the day, General Woodford. To the left of President was the stalwart form of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Zachariah Chandler. Mr. B. F. Taylor, the poet of the occasion, Postmaster General Jewell, Attorney General Taft, Senator Sherman, Representative McCrary, Kasson, and many others of note were present. One could not help observing that of those who conspicuously figured in the great conflict—those who stood shoulder to shoulder with the immortal Lincoln, enjoyed his personal confidence and regard, and influenced his actions, only three appeared to be present—Grant, Sherman and Chandler. Stanton, Sumner, Chase, Wilson and Stevens, have passed on and joined the throng of heroes in the spirit land. In the conflict the gallant Woodford was at his post in the Department of the South, chivalric, winning his spurs.

RE-ELECTIONS OF THE HOUR.

No wonder then, the thought would enter the mind of those present that, perhaps of all the men in our country to invest with control, when General Grant shall resign the beaton of power, Zachariah Chandler is not only the fittest, but will best satisfy the somewhat anxious loyal mind. Let that honest and patriotic civilian, upon whose character there is no stain, and who knows so well what war is by experience, and what the issues [illegible] by our great victory over rebellion, be nominated for the Chief [illegible] Then let the ticket be completed by the selection of New [illegible]'s brave and eloquent son, General Woodford, for the Vice-Presidency. This done, the people will say, Amen! and all the power of evil, however adroitly and malignantly directed, cannot prevail against such a loyal and meritorious combination. Would that our Convention at Cincinnati could be impressed with the idea that forcibly struck many thoughtful persons, as they recognized in the fixed lineaments of Michigan's favorite son, that his soul was full of glowing memories, and of profound thankfulness for mercies vouchsafed—the idea that if he could be made the ruler of this great people, and the eloquent New Yorker, pouring out subline thoughts to the eagerly listening multitude, his right hand man in the government of our beloved country, how completely would be sustained and perpetuated, the cause in which those heroes died, who lie so thickly reposing on Arlington Hill.

SPEAKER KERR'S POSITION.

The friends of Speaker Kerr are terribly annoyed at his position before the public. There seems to be apparent truthfulness in the accusation that he received money for procuring a position for an army officer some years ago. Yet this may be a piece of audacity on the part of malignant ones, equal only to a dozen other instances which have lately occuured. The course of the Speaker has been such that in the case of his fall, sincere regret will be felt by his political opponents as well as friends. The example of such a distingushed person in the ranks of the Democracy, presenting a record so appalling, will teach the fellows who are disposed to investigate for party purposes merely, a lesson they will not forget soon. With such men as Pendleton, and Kerr going down, their would-be victim generally coming out right, how long can the Democratic party live?

Washington, June 5th, 1876.

EDITOR OF THE ADVOCATE,

My Dear Friend:

Some fifteen, or twenty years ago, Geography engravers were so accurate in descriptions, that visitors to the Capitol who carried in youth the familiar editions of "Mitchell's Outlines," carried in their minds-eye all that was to be seen in Washington. The Capitol, its swelling dome, shadowed and shrouded in dust, with the other public buildings, the unpaved, muddy streets, and wide avenues, made up the disgusting picture. Since then, however, inspirations of freedom mingled with the breath of Northern Capital and talent have given life and energy to the hitherto slumbering populus, and now the pen, or brush of the most skillful artist can hardly do justice to the change of scenery which has taken place within the last few years.

From Georgetown Heights to the Navy-yard gate, a continuous plane of modern pavement marks the distance, and eases the traveler's journey; brick walks are on either side of the streets from the Country Boundary to where the Canal used to be; tottering frames, which were scattered here and there throughout the city, have been removed for rows of stately mansions, brick and stone; and the unsightly commons, which were once the camping grounds of Union soldiers, are transformed into beautiful parks and gardens, perfuming their precincts with fragrant odors, and sending health and pleasure to the weary and idle. This indeed, is a very small bird's-eye view of the National Capitol; but my intention is is to tell you something of what going on within and about it; and as SOCIETY, BUSINESS and POLITICS seem to be the absorbing themes of every American Community, the same is true of this, and I therefore drop you a line or two of gossip upon each beginning like all primaries, in regular order.

SOCIETY.

Excepting a few thorough-bred families who glory in a lineal ancestry, and carry wherever they go the tone and flavor of unconscious refinement, social fellowship linked together by the bonds of esteem and friendship, or cemented by dear remembrances, the social community is composed of lumps and patches of promiscuous company, resident and imported, who dance attendance upon every invitation, and are ready at a moment's notice for a ball or concert. But balls and concerts have been few and far between since the dissolution of the illustrious "Freedman's Bank Ring," as those perfumed exquisites were wont to style themselves, and the "Swivellers" and "Micawbers," have not congregated largely, (excepting at the Presbyterian Church fairs and concerts,) since the Bachelor's Reception, which was several months ago; an opportunity will be afforded soon; for it is nearly time for a certain bachelor clerk, on the shady side of forty, to give his annual 28th birthday party, and then the readers of the ADVOCATE, as well as the great assembled, may expect something rich and rare.

The WAVERLY CLUB, struggling with internal eruptions, and not yet quite relieved from the financial burdens of the last ball, has abandoned the idea of giving another, but *meditates* an excursion to that beautiful little spot down the Potomac—Glymont. This will, or better perhaps, *may* be the first of the season.

Both theatres, Ford's and the National, are closed; but their places are supplied by the music, open air concerts at the President's and Smithsonian grounds; decidedly more enjoyable than fine acting, witnessed in the unhealthy atmosphere of the dress-circle and parquet; and Wednesdays and Saturdays, at the concerts, are the real gala-day of the city. The whole populace dressed in its best, from the President of the United States down to the humble boot-black, turns out to see and be seen, and (now and then,) to listen at the dulcet strains and melodies measures of the Marine Band.

This may seem strange, for the reason that everywhere else, Wednesdays and Saturdays are generally the busiest days in the week; but that is nothing, Washington, as members of Congress say, is an anomaly, and whatever is customary elsewhere is *not* the custom here, and vice versa. Beside, there is little else to do now. But space reminds me that *Business* and *Politics* must be reserved for my next.

Your friend,

PEDRO.

COL. J. W. WOLTZ.

The question has been asked in your columns, "Who is the coming man for Congress in the first Virginia district?" So far as the writer can form an opinion, predicated upon the expressions of some of the leading men, there seems to be a decided preference in favor of Col. John W. Woltz, of Fredericksburg, and that at the Convention soon to be held, he will be supported by delegates from a majority of the Counties under instructions from their several constituents.

The nomination of Col. Woltz by the republicans of the first district would not only be highly commendable, but would tend in a greater degree to insure harmony in the party than would the nomination of any other gentleman in that district. No man in the country has been more closely identified with the republican party in Virginia than Col. Woltz; no man has worked more faithfully for its organization, and success, and no man in the party has been more persistent and *consistent* in his advocacy for such legislation as would insure the protection of every class of citizens regardless of race or color in the full and free exercise of their rights and and privileges as electors; and no man in the State to the manner born was so outspoken in advocating the passage by Congress of the Civil Rights bill, and although his persistency in this direction was obnoxious to a large majority of the people of his State, the opposition press never failed to compliment Col. Woltz upon the zealous maintenance of his honest conviction, and for his fearless advocacy of measures which he believed to be just and right. Col. Woltz has striven with great zeal and labor to preserve the organization of the republican party in Virginia, animated by the belief that he was contributing to the recuperation and prosperity of his State.

Is it not natural, that the republicans should find their choice in Col. Woltz on account of his usefulness in the party throughout the State, and the fidelity he has always displayed in the support he has given to its men and measures? As a party organizer Col. Woltz has evinced the highest order of capacity, while during his connection with the press of Virginia, he proved himself a fearless, efficient and consistent exponent of republican principles.

One very great advantage the republicans have in nominating Col. Woltz would be his acknowledged elements of popularity, than whom no man possesses in a greater degree. He is also thoroughly in sympathy with the laboring classes of the people, and with them he stands breast high in the common stream of sympathy—a feeling which seems to go out from him upon an element it is its nature to float upon; and which carries it safe to other bosoms, with little need of deep diving.

His sentiments are simple, honest, beautiful and familiar. In his position as Secretary of the State Executive Committee which he has efficiently performed, Col. Woltz acquired a knowledge of the organization, State and National, of the party which no other man in his district possesses, and which as a member of Congress would afford him opportunity for doing good not enjoyed by any other man.

In a word, the republicans could do no better, nor show their appreciation of a true and well tried friend more than by nominating Col. Woltz, and supporting him for a seat in the next Congress.

May 29, 1876. VIRGINIAN.

ANOTHER DAY WITH PREDJUDICE.

FROM A PREACHER'S DIARY.

After spending a day at Portsmouth and Norfolk, visiting many of my old friends I took passage on the Steamer Sue, for Old Point Comfort and Hampton, as the boat glided down the river, I felt once more that I was God's Creature among a God loving people. The very bitter prejudice which I encountered in the "City by the Sea," left the impression upon me that I had spent a day with prejudice and supreme rancor. The stores seemed kept by men and women, and the streets filled with a people whose chief business appeared to be hatred for the negro. Two or three companies of black soldiers passed me early in the morning, I heard the taunts and jeers the laugh and angry words their presence drew from the lookers on. The soldiers were on their way to the National Cemetery; it was memorial day and they were going to strew flowers upon the graves of those who fell in the late war.

I arrived at Old Point and repaired to the Hotel, sought refreshments, but was denied by a negro, I enquired "why am I denied?" he was unable to tell; however, he acknowledged that he did it without orders from the proprietor. I soon found this gentleman and made known my case to him and he informed me that the fellow acted without authority, adding if you gentlemen need anything you can have it. Why this negro denied us—three other gentlemen accompanied us—was a mystery. I concluded that prejudice engendered by slavery, was the reason of it.

We left the Point in a very shabby vehicle for the town of Hampton. Arriving at the National Cemetery, we found several thousand people there, I then learned that Bishop Brown, would deliver an oration and concluded to hear him. In the mean time, while waiting for the hour of beginning the exercises, we thought of the Hampton Normal School that stood to our right and in a few minutes more we stood gazing upon this fine institution. We undertook to enter it but were refused admission. "Why?" a student replied, "Well General Armstrong don't want colored people to visit the school. Do white people visit it, said one of the company, "Oh yes!" was the response. By this time several studetns had gathered around us and engaged in explaining the affairs of this negro Institution. From what we heard the students were used as Dan Ria, used his breast in his Caravan. A show for the *gentry* to sing negro *ditties*. This information was not very satisfactory as all of us had held the institution in high estimation. We inquired for the General and after some search came up with him and in ten minutes' conversation with him we were satisfied that we had not been misinformed as to the status of General Armstrong, of Waho, a man of threadless thought whose traits can be detected prominently in Dr. Thos. Baynes' personel, reticent, eccentric, uncouth, abrubt in speech and manners. Ah! said my friend Rev. Edward we are not out of the range of prejudice yet. I had rather my boy should grow up ignorant of letters, than attend an institution to be taught that negroes, notwithstanding their acquirements are and must forever remain inferior to the whites. It is the biggest *Conservative* school in Virginia said Hon, R. Samuel; here said Col. Thomas of the——is a circular programme a student handed me; it seems they do not take part in the Federal decorations at noon, but join in the Confederate one at 4 o'clock. I am satisfied, said Rev. Edw—, that while our children are learning letters, they are also learning to accept degradation, the school in my opinion is *in bad hands*; *the wrong man is at the head of affairs here* and I think the Ministers ought to write in expressing the misteaching of the Institution. Why rejoined Col. Thomas, it is bitterly partizan both in religion and in politics. "I presume it has nothing to do with politics," said Senator Daw—, who had remained silent up to now, Yes sir, you ought to read the *Southern workman*, replied Hon. R. Samuel; it does not quite equal Pomeroy's *Democrat*. We returned to the Cemettry, heard Bishop Brown's eloquent oration, and I there departed from my associates for Hampton, where I am sojoining for a few days.

MOSES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

READ THIS.

To every subscriber of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE for six months, we will send *free* by return mail, on receipt of $1.00, a photograph of the new LINCOLN MONUMENT, cabinet size, admirably suitable for framing.

This FREEDMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, in honor of Abraham Lincoln, as a work of art is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur, and is illustrative of one of the most notable events in modern history. The photograph is a faithful representation of the original. Subscribe to the ADVOCATE for six months and receive this work of art *free*.

THE Republican Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the 8th District, will be held in Leesburg, July 12th. The representation fixed by the Committee, will be one for every township, in each county, and one for each ward in the cities of Alexandria and Winchester, making in all about 60 delegates.

There are several very prominent gentlemen spoken of as coming before the Convention, among others is the Hon. James Marshall of our city, present first Assistant Postmaster General, a gentleman whom we can heartily support. We would suggest to the delegates not to pledge themselves to any one man, but let all come before the Convention on their merits.

WE visited our Public Schools in this city last week. Hollowell School, for girls only, in Lee School building, we found divided in five departments:

Nunber 1 is taught by Miss Sarah Gray, also principal of the school. Miss Gray has 51 scholars, who are well advanced in their studies.

Number 2, Mrs. J. A. Croch, teacher, has 46 scholars, who are well advanced for their age.

Number 3, is taught by Miss Ida R. Morris. This lady is accomplished, and from the style in which she handles her school reflects much credit to one so young. Miss Morris bids fair to make a first-class teacher; she has 36 scholars, who are well advanced considering their age.

The large shingle mills of Baird & Roper, near Norfolk, have again been destroyed by fire. Loss, $18,000.

Number 4, Miss Carrie V. Nolon, teacher, has 34 scholars who average 8 years of age; these are also doing very well.

Number 5 we did not get to see as the school was out. The children all looked neat and clean, which speaks well for their parents.

Miss Addie Wair, daughter of our townsman, J. McKenzie Ware, deserves special notice, because of her good reading and quickness at the black board.

Snowden School, in Seaton School building, for boys only, we found divided into two deportments:

Number 1, is taught Mr. L. Parker, principal of the school, He has about 41 scholars, and as it was time to dismiss when we arrived, we saw nothing but a noisy crowd of boys.

Number 2, Miss Carrie Clagett, teacher, has 40 scholars. Miss Clagett seemed to have her school under perfect control; but we had no opportunity to judge on account of the lateness of our visit.

There seems to be a bad feelings on the part of some teachers, on account of the parents of the children, not visiting the schools. They say if the parents would visit the schools, it would encourage the children and the teachers. We would advise the parents to make it a point to visit the school's once a month.

Col. Richard F. Dillard, an ex-member of one of the *ante bellum* legislatures, died recently at Nottoway C. H., of cancer.

Jas. B. Hurt, U. S. Commissioner of the Western District, has been removed by Judge Rives for malfeasance in office, an indictment was also found against him in the U. S. Court, at Abingdon, for receiving money to influence his opinion.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, died in Rockingham County, Va., on Friday last, aged one-hundred years and seven months. It is believed she was the oldest person living in the Valley.

Chas. L. Perkins, of New York and Henry Fink, have been appointed receivers of Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio R. R. Mr, Fink was superintendent of the road under Gen. Mahone.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

During the review of the Fire Department last week around the Scott statue, the question was frequently asked, "Where is Fire Commissioner Charles N. Thomas? I do not find him officially at any of these reviews. When the late George Smith was a member he was *always* present." Others said; "Charlie is so small and short that he might be here in a half a dozen different places at the same time, and even then not be noticed." How is this Charlie?

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Mr. Andrew Freeman, member of S. C. of M., G. U. O. of O. F. in America, has received intelligence of the proposed visit to this city during the present summer, of EDWARD SEWELL, ex-Grand Master of the G. U. of O. F. in England.

Mr. Sewell, is a member of R. G. S. of London, Principal of Ilkley College, Yorkshire, Fellow of the Archaeological and Philosophicalr Societies of Yorkshire, Honorary Secretary of the Provincial Literary Union, Editor of the Friendly Society's Magazine, Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows, their Parliamentary Agent, and author of the Future of Odd-Fellowship, &c.

His visit to this country at this time will be an event of note in the history of the G. U. O. here; and we have no doubt the occasion will be improved upon to the good of the order in general. Mr Sewell will leave Liverpool June 17, arrive in New York about 28 instant, Philadelphia 30, Baltimore July 2, or 3, and Washington a day or so later. Arrangements are being made to give Mr. Sewell a grand reception. Due notice will be given later.

At a meeting of the Bachelor Club held at Mr. J. G. B. Marshall's, Saturday, June 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Shermonte Lewis, President; J. G. B. Marshall, Vice-President; E. E. Jackson, Treasurer; B. Freeman, Secretary; and T. H. Barlow, Cor. Secretary,

Preparations are now being made in the park opposite the 15th Street Presbyterian Church, for laying the base of a monument to the memory of Gen. McPherson.

ST. AUGISTINE'S (colored) Catholic Church, is one of the finest places in the city, will be dedicated with imposing ceremonies this coming Sunday, June 11th.

We trust all our readers will spend one or more evening's of next week at the ten day's feast in the Wilderness, to be given by the *Union Bethel A. M. E Church*, This congregation is making strenuos efforts to relieve itself of debt, and we trust all will assist in this praiseworthy undertaking. The entertainment like those given last season at the same place is a novelty, and none should fail to go.

The Virginia Rep. Association held their regular meeting Monday night, and after some routine business, adjoined to meet Friday evening next, 16th inst., at the Le Droit Building.

The Literary, Musical and Art entertainment of the Sinking Fund of St. Mary's P. E. Chapel, passed off well Wednesdey night.

WINCHESTER ITEMS.

WHIT-SUNDAY.

Nevertheless the rain storm in the afternoon, there was a large gathering of the scholars of the John Mam's Chapel Sunday School to witness the the concert. Miss Clara Harris repeated 138 verses consecutively, and five others, including Miss Celia Cater, repeated nearly 200.

Miss Laura Branson presided at the organ, and Mrs. Bettie Turner, chorister, leid many of the newest Sunday School songs.

By request, P. H. Murray lectured on "Eminent Colored Men," in which the heroism and statesman of Tonssiant Lovertine, and the histrionic genius of Ira Aldridge, were dwelt upon at some length.

STATE ITEMS.

Sixty thousand young shad have recently been deposited in the Staunton River, by an agent of the U. S. Fish Commissioners.

The Colorado beetle has made his appearance on the Eastern Shore of Virgina.

Grace Commandery, of Portsmouth, was presented with a handsome banner at the Centennial last week, by Morton Commandery. The standard is singularly rich in design and beautiful in execution. The double cross on the top of the staff is made from Olive wood taken from the garden of Gethsemane.

Chanty Lodge No. 25 (colored) masons, Richmond, will lay the corner stone at West Point, on June 12, for the Colored Baptist Church at that place,

VIRGINIA BUILDING AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

We have received a small pamphlet containing Charter and By-Laws of the Virginia Building and Savings Company, chartered March 28th, 1876. Its headquarters are at Richmond. It has a board of thirteen directors and three trustees: Jas. E. Farrer, Jas. Adams and E. Archer. D. F. Batts, President; J, W. Torney, Vice-President. Peter H. Woolfolk, Cashier and H. B. Fry, Solicitor.

The stock of said corporation is to consist of not less than one hundred nor more than three thousand shares at the par value of two hundred dollars each.

The business of this corporation is "to hold and dispose of property, both real and personal; to receive deposits and savings; to borrow money and create loans for the purpose of advancing upon buildings and lands, and for such other objects as may promote the interest of the company, and for the purpose of enabling persons of limited means to purchase a homestead for their families."

The officers are men of experience in business and have the confidence of the people. We wish it success.

POLITICAL.

The new State Conservative Committee has organized: Gen. W. B. Taliaferro, of Gloucester is Chairman; and J. R. Fisher, Secretary, An executive Committee was appointed consisting of Nathaniel B, Meade, A. M. Keiley and John H. Guy.

J, Ran Tucker, in a recent speech at his home at Lexington, says that it is impossible for the Republican party to do the work of reform. Reform can only come from the Democratic party. Then it will not be in old Ran's day.

Senator Bayard is described by an enthusiastic admirer "as the soul of honor, the true friend of the South and the rightful candidate of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware."

W. C. Carrington, recently elected Mayor of Richmond, has resigned the Presidency of the Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company and resumed the practice of the law.

The Country needs a firm and steady hand at the helm, one who if not a soldier yet made of that stern stuff which can punish enemies of law and order, as well as reward political friends.

Such a man is Hon, Zachariah Chandler. If the Cincinnati Convention nominate him he wonld be elected, and under his rule "peace would reign in Warsaw" Read the letter from our special Washington correspondent.

MR. DAVID DUNLOP, a very worthy young man who has done good service in the cause of education in Virginia, is the agent of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE in King George Co. He sends us the names of four subscribers *with the money* as the result of one day's canvassing.

Where are our Richmond. Norfolk and Hampton agents?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received a copy of the minutes of the Washington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirteenth Session, held at Orchard street Church, from March 15, to March 22, 1876,

This Conference has now a membership of 24,763 an increase of 1189 over that of last year; Church property to the amount of $505,000; 281 Sabbath Schools, with 2104 officers and teachers and 15,014 scholars.

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7.00 A. M. Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.
7.30 A. M. Baltimore Express. Daily Breakfast at Relay.
8.00 A. M. New York Express. On Sunday only to Baltimore. Stopping at Way Stations.
8.45 A. M. Cincinnati, St. Louis; Pittsburg, Express Daily.
8.50 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
9.45 A. M. On Sunday Stopping at Relay only.
8.50 A. M. Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
10.15 A. M. Baltimore Unlimited Express. No stops.
12.15 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
1.30 P. M. New York and Norfolk Express. Daily. Parlor Cars. On Sunday to Baltimore only, Stopping at Way Stations.
3.30 P. M. Baltimore Frederick, and Way Stations, (via Main Stem.)
4.25 P. M. Point of Rocks, Frederick, Winchester and Way Stations.
4.30 P. M. Baltimore Express, stopping at Laurel.
4.45 P. M. Baltimore, Annapolis and Way Stations.
5.30 P. M. Chicago, and Columbus Express. Daily connects for Hagerstown and Winchester.
6.00 P. M. Baltimore Express.
6.05 P. M. Baltimore, and Way Stations.
8.00 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations. Daily.
8.00 P. M. Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, and Pittsburg Express. Daily; All way Stations on Ohio and Chicago Divisions. Does not connect for Pittsburg on Sunday.
9.25 P. M. New York Express, Sleeping Cars to New York. Daily.
9.25 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction. Daily.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON.

4.45, 5.15, 6.00, 7.30, 8.45, a. m., 12.30, 4.10 5.00, 6.20 and 10.10 p. m., daily, except that 12.30 p. m., train leaves at 1.30 p. m Sunday.
6.50, 9.20, 10.30, a. m., 3.15, 3.30, 9.15 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

No connection on Sunday for Hagerstown. Frederick, Annapolis, Staunton, or Valley Branch, nor for New York and Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Offices, Washington Station, and 485 Penn. Av., where orders will be taken for Baggage to be checked and received at any part of the city.

THOS. R. SHARP,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
jy1-tf

RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing SUNDAY, 8:00 a. m., May 21, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Washington..	8:00 a m	11:50 p m
" Alexandria....	8:30 "	12:30 a m
" Gordonsville.	12:40 p m	4:53 "
" Charl'sville...	1.52 "	5:37 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	4:40 "	9:10 "
" Dundee.....	7:55 "	12:55 p m

NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Dundee daily	8:56 a m	4:15 p m
" Lynchburg...	11.50 "	3.30 "
" Charl'sville...	3.10 p m	12.02 a m
" Gordonsville.	4;10 "	1.18 "
Arrive at Alexan'a.	8.20 "	5.50 "
" Washington..	9.00 "	6.25 "

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m., Alexandria 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Front Royal 9 19 p. m. Leave Front Royal 3 30 a. m; arrive at Alexandria 7.50 a. m. and at Washington 8.30 a. m.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN.

Passengers leave Washington at 8.00 a. m., Alexandria at 8.30 a. m., and arrive at Strasburg at 4.40 a. m. Leave Strasburg at 6,35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train only.

At Washington close connection with North and West; at Danville daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to South and West, and at Gordonsville and Charlottesville, by mail trains, with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, East and West. Twice daily connections to Richmond. Both trains from South connect with Chesapeake and Ohio, at Charlottesville, for the West.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS daily, *without change*, between Washington and New Orleans, leaving Washington 8.00 a. m.; also sleeper between Washington and Lynchburg, by night line.

Excursion Centennial tickets to Philadelphia on sale from May 10th, good for 30 days, and through tickets to South and West at lowest rates.

G. J. FOREACRE Gen. Manager.
J. M. BROADUS, G. T A. ap29

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—TWO TRAINS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND ROUND HILL.
BEGINNING APRIL 25th, 1876.

Leave Washington at 9 a.m. and 4.12 p. m. and Alexandria at 9:10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m Pass Leesburg, going westward, at 11:25 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.; and arrive at Round Hill at 12 m. and 7.20 p. m. Leave Round Hill at 5.20 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.; Pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 6 a. m. and 1:10 p. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8.15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, at 9 a. m. and 4.20 p. m., and go through to Round Hill without change of cars.

The 9:10 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville, Berryville, and Winchester; also with Reamer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg.

Both Trains, westward, make close connection at Vienna, with Sisson's Line of Stages for Fairfax Court House.

Commutation Tickets, 3 cents per mile.
Annual Tickets, $60.

R. H. HAVENER,
ap24 General Ticket Agent.

ALEXANDRIA & WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

On and after THURSDAY, June 1, 1876, and until further notice, the trains of this company will run to and from the Alexandria and Fredericksburg depot, corner Fayette and Cameron streets, Alexandria, Va.

my31-tf GEO. C. WILKINS' Supt.

1876 GREAT 1876

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH-WEST.
Double Track, Steel Rails, Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Equipment.

Trains leave Washington, from Depot o BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD Corner of Sixth and B Streets, as follows

For Philadelphia, New York, and the East 9.10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars 9,23 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For Philadelphia and New York, 1.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; for Philadelphia, 4.50 p. m. daily, with Parlor Cars attached.

For Pittsburg and the West, 6 a. m daily, with Parlor Cars to Pittsburg; 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Canandaigua and the North, 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 7.40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Car to Rochester. For Elmira, 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For the South via Richmond, 8:40 a. m and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday and via Lynchburg 7 a. m. and 11.38 p m. daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL TRAINS.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 1, 3, 4 20, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8 a. m. 1, and 6 p. m.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 6 and 10 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Tickets and information can be procured at principal Railroad Stations and Ticket Offices Southeast.

D. M. BOYD, Jr. Gen'l P
FRANK THOMPSON

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Garden Herbs.

The Germantown *Telegraph* gives the following seasonable hints on a subject to which farmers are quite indifferent:

Few things add more to the pleasure of a thoroughly good cook than to have a good supply of kitchen herbs ready to hand. A little of one thing or another in this line often makes all the difference between a successful dish and one of mediocre quality. Every garden should have a few, and where they are wanting should be looked after at this season.

Perhaps the most useful is parsley. That has to be raised from seed, although if the flower stalks are cut off as they come up in the summer the same plants may be prolonged several seasons. It does not go to seed, however, the first season of sowing; so that if sown early and got strong before summer comes, we can get a pretty good supply of leaves the first season. The seeds, however, take several weeks to germinate, and should be put in as early as possible. Another herb of great service to the best cooks is the leek, a kind of onion which is no onion, as it makes all tops and little roots. It is not as strong as the ordinary onion, and gives a delicate flavor to certain soups and sauces that nothing of the tribe will do. This also has to be sown early and on very rich ground. But if possible the richness should be given to the ground the previous year. Fresh and rank manure is unfavorable to good leek culture.

Many make good use in winter of marjoram and summer savory. These are raised from seed sown at this season of the year.

Sage and thyme are perennials; but they require an occasional pruning or replanting to get them in the best condition. If left to themselves they become woody, scrawly, and somewhat barren of leaves, if they are not entirely killed by the severity of the winter. Thyme can be kept in good condition by being sheered down to the ground or cut back with a knife every spring. This induces a good, healthy growth, which is in excellent condition for use at any time. Sage is often kept many years in good condition by simply cutting back; but often it needs starting quite anew. This may be done by taking cuttings of the old plant and burying down deep in the ground, so that the tops of the shoots are barely above the surface. These root very well and soon make good plants.

There are other herbs useful on some occasions; but these are essential to every good garden.

Domestic Recipes.

LEMON PIE.—One cup boiling water, one tablespoonful corn starch, one cup sugar, juice and grated rind of one lemon, butter size of an egg; take this from the stove and add one egg well beaten. To be made with an upper crust.

CORN BREAD.—Two eggs well beaten; one-half cup sugar, one pint sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda, three and one-half cups sifted meal, in the last of which put two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar.

SPONGE CAKE.—Two cups sugar, two of flour, seven eggs, one-half teaspoonful soda, one of cream tartar, or the juice of one lemon.

GRAHAM GEMS.—Take equal quantities by measure of good graham flour and cold water. Mix and bake in a very quick oven in the small pans especially made for gems, and which can be had of any hardware dealer. Success depends on baking the dough in small quantities, as must be done when the pans are used, and in a quick oven, so that a top crust forms almost immediately and makes the gems light.

TO RESTORE BLACK GOODS.—Rusty black goods of every kind can be made as good as new by dipping them when perfectly clean in a not very strong solution of extract of logwood, and, after drying, washing them in soapsuds. No setting is required. Made-up goods, as dresses, or men's coats, can be thoroughly sponged instead of dipped. Care should be taken that the solution be not too strong, and the oftener the articles are washed in the soapsuds the brighter they will become. This will apply to lace veils, as well as any other articles.

HARD SOAP.—I have never been able to make hard soap with rock potash that was fit for use. It may be because I don't know how to make it right. I have, however, made very nice hard soap with kalye, which I got at the grocer's; it makes better soap than any I can buy at the stores.

The new sultan of Turkey was mar... go to a beautiful Cir... purchased for the ... taken to Con... was

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

George Parker's second attempt to ride thirty California mustangs 305 miles in fifteen hours, near New York, resulted in a failure—the rider becoming blind after the 216th mile. Peralto, another rider, rode forty miles in one hour, forty-three and one-half minutes..... The preliminary work on the tunnel between France and England has been begun on the French shore..... Eight thousand Knights Templars, representing twenty-three States, paraded in Philadelphia, being the largest gathering of Knights ever held....A company of Cincinnatians, under Capt. Stone, on the way to the Black Hills, were straggling along after their wagons, when several hundred Indians swooped down upon them and succeeded in killing the entire force.....The new sultan of Turkey makes liberal promises of reform.....Forty-two shorthorn cows and heifers were sold at Cambridge City, Ind., for $17,500; the highest price being $2,525..... The Vermont delegates to the Democratic national convention are in favor of Tilden and will vote as a unit, although unpledged ..... Michigan's Democratic delegates are divided between Hendricks and Tilden.....Minnesota appointed Democratic delegates in favor of Tilden.

A mammoth ox weighing five thousand pounds was shipped from Jersey City to the Centennial for exhibition, but when the car train reached Philadelphia the ox was dead. The owners valued it at $10,000.....As a freight train was passing Sing Sing prison at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, six convicts ran to the wall and jumped on the cars and tender, four of them boarding the engine, one of whom presented a revolver to the engineer and ordered him to increase the speed, while another uncoupled the locomotive from the train. They successfully passed the guards, who were afraid to fire on account of the engineer and fireman. When near Tarrytown the convicts ordered the engine stopped and they jumped down and disappeared in the woods. All had citizens' clothes under their prison suits. Two convicts who hid between the cars were recaptured..... Revenue Collector J. A. Holtzclaw, of Atlanta, Ga., is a defaulter to the amount of $13,000. .....The new sultan of Turkey has confined his uncle, the ex-sultan, in a magnificent palace, but gives assurance that no harm shall befall him.....Goldsmith Maid trotted three heats at Philadelphia in the endeavor to beat her record of 2.14, but did not succeed, the time being 2.21½, 2.15 and 2.19½.....The Chiricahua Indians refuse to remove from Arizona to the new reservation assigned them, and propose to make an armed resistance..... While Andrew Moore and Frederick Lawler, fourteen-year-old boys, were quarreling in New York, Lawler struck Moore, who instantly stabbed him twice with a knife he was using. Lawler fell to the ground and in two minutes was dead.

Ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz committed suicide in the palace where he was confined by opening the veins of both arms with a pair of scissors. .....The family of Martin Laros, living near Easton, Pa., were all taken sick after a meal and a physician stated that they had been poisoned. Laros and his wife, together with a boarder named Moses Schug, died from the effects; the six children recovering. A coroner's jury found that the poison was administered by one of the sons, Allen, and on his arrest he confessed the crime and acknowledged his object to have been a sum of money known to be in the house.....A lightning train was run from New York to San Francisco in eighty-three hours and thirty-four minutes, carrying twenty-five passengers, who paid $500 apiece for the round trip. It was the quickest long trip ever make in this country....A man calling himself Joseph May, of Evansville, Ind., blew out the brains of his wife and child in the woods near Belleville, Ill., and then committed suicide.

J. C. Ayer, the noted patent medicine man, has been sent to an insane asylum.....A fourth member of the Laros family has died from the effects of the arsenic administered by one of the sons ..... Notwithstanding the report signed by nineteen surgeons of Constantinople to the effect that the ex-sultan died of the wounds on his arms, the European press is inclined to discredit the suicide theory. ..... Wilhelmina Weick was sentenced to death in Buffalo, N. Y., for the murder of her stepson. She received the sentence calmly. .....A party of 126 Mormons arrived in New York from England on their way to Utah. Mormon agents who have been proselyting in the old country state that one thousand more converts will shortly follow ..... Counterfeit 5's on the Hamden National Bank of Westfield, Mass., are common.....A boy named Gray, while bathing near Neshanic, N. J., got fastened by a rock and was drowning when his brother went to his assistance. Being unable to extricate him, he cried for help, which was responded to by Alex. Smith, who went to the rescue, whereupon both Gray boys seized him and all three were drowned.

United States Marshal Harrington, of Covington, Ky., attempted to seize the Ohio river steamer Kate Dickson, when he was shot by the captain, named Taylor, who was instantly killed by the marshal's aids ..... Sam Anderson, colored, who was arrested for attempting to outrage Miss Vaughan, of De Soto county, Miss., and cutting the throat of her brother, was taken from the officers by a body of armed citizens and hanged ..... The Mexican insurgents have met with several disastrous defeats recently, and their cause is regarded as almost hopeless. Fanatics burned a Protestant church in the city of Mexico ..... Gen. Hancock presided over a meeting of the Army of the Potomac, held in Philadelphia, and Gen. John A. Dix made the address. Wm. Winter recited a poem, after which Gen. Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker and others briefly responded to cal... .....In consequence of a judgment of a Bremen court, Bismarck has stopped the circulation in Germany for two years of the weekly edition of the *Philadelphia Volksblatt*. .....All the Fenian prisoners in Western Australia escaped on an American whaler, and the authorities sent an armed steamer after them.

... Wisconsin Democratic delegates are ...ll for Tilden. The convention did not ...platform ..... The steamship Austin, ...na, struck a snag in the river below ... and sunk. The vessel, valued at ... and an $80,000 cargo were a total ... George R. Prints, of Cincinnati, did ...n an appearance on the night he was ...rried, and on a friend going to his ...se to look for him, Prints was found in bed, when, without a word of explanation, he drew a revolver and killed himself..... A tugboat ran down a rowboat in New York harbor and two boys were drowned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, presented a petition of the disbursing clerks in the Executive department of the government, remonstrating against the passage of the bill legalizing assignments of pay made by officers of the government. Referred.

The House bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds was passed.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the Senate bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation in regard to a portion of their reservation, and for other purposes.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, offered a substitute, authorizing the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission of five persons to visit the Sioux, with the view to negotiate with them a treaty or agreement for the cessation of the right of those tribes to the Black Hills, in Dakota Territory, and appropriate $50,000 to pay the expenses of said commission. Agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 30; nays, 8.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1877, the pending question being on the amendment of the committee on appropriations to restore the salary of the President to $50,000 from and after March 4, 1877, and it was agreed to —yeas, 31; nays, 11.

Other amendments of the committee restoring the salary of the private secretary to the President, and the salary of employees in the Department of State, the Treasury department, and the Army and Navy departments, were agreed to.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the concurrent resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It provides for a convention between the United States and Great Britain. It provides that sterling money shall be converted into dollar money by computing the pound sterling as equivalent to five dollars, the shilling to twenty-five cents, the sixpence to twelve and one-half cents, the penny to two cents, and the farthing to one-half cent. It further provides that the action of the convention shall take effect when approved by the respective parties thereto, and when laws shall have been passed by the respective countries to carry it into effect. Amendments proposed by the finance committee, declaring that the action of the convention shall be subject to such modifications as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties, and shall take effect when approved by the respective parties, etc., were agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendments of the committee on appropriations, restoring the compensation of the clerks in the office of the secretary of the interior, were agreed to. Other amendments of the committee, restoring salaries of employees in the general land office, pension and patent offices, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont the appropriation for stationery, carpets, repairs of building, printing, etc., for the pension office was reduced from $25,000 to $17,500.

All the other amendments of the committee restoring salaries of employees in the bureau of education, Post-office department, and departments of justice and agriculture were agreed to as were the amendments making appropriations for surveyors-general and their clerks.

All the amendments proposed by the committee having been acted on, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted an amendment providing that all powers of transfer and suspension of officers held by supervisors of internal revenue shall hereafter be conferred upon the commissioner of internal revenue, and the other powers of supervisors shall hereafter be exercised by collectors of internal revenue. The amendment was agreed to.

HOUSE.

The bill perfecting the revision of the statutes of the United States was passed.

The House proceeded to consider the bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its gradual reduction, and to consolidate certain of its staff departments, and after some discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 120; nays, 82.

On motion of Mr. Ward (Dem.), of New York, the House proceeded to consider the bill to amend title fifty-three of the revised statutes, relating to merchant seamen. It provides for appointment by the secretary of the treasury of a commissioner, to be known as a "shipping commissioner," for every port of entry which is also a port of ocean navigation. Passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the Chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, the question being of order made by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, against the section to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department. The Chairman overruled it.

Mr. Maginnis, of Montana Territory, offered an amendment providing that any person desiring to trade with the Indians shall receive a license on the certificate of a district judge or a judge of the supreme court of any Territory that he is of good character. Agreed to.

The committee reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

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Not a Good Place.

A Danbury man carried home four quarts of soft shell clams in his overcoat pocket. In the same pocket was a handful of loose tobacco. By the time the man reached home each clam had a nice quid comfortably rolled under its tongue. The clams were opened and cooked, without the family noticing the filthy habit they had got into. They were served for breakfast, and were partly eaten. The Danbury man is now convinced that he must either find something other than a pocket to carry clams home in, or get a wider back door.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

A traveler notices that Rome has several new museums, but everything in them is old and out of style.

Desirable Business Opportunity.

A large and well known New York house, about to establish an agency in this town and county, require the services of an active and reliable man or woman. The compensation will be liberal, while little or no capital is required. Only an energetic and trustworthy person will be accepted. Write to G. S. Hulbert, P. O. Box 5829, N. Y. city, for full particulars.*

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us,
To see ourse'l's as ithers see us."

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downcast eye, like some criminal about to meet her fate! See that nervous, distrustful look, as she walks along with a slow and unsteady step. The pink has left her cheeks, and the cherry her lips. The once sparkling, dancing eyes are now dull and expressionless. The once warm and dimpled hands are now thin and cold. Her beauty has fled. What has wrought this wondrous change? What is that which is lurking beneath the surface of that once lovely form? Does she realize her terrible condition? Is she aware of the woeful appearance she makes? Woman, from her very nature, is subject to a catalogue of diseases from which man is entirely exempt. Many of these maladies are induced by her own carelessness, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, many female diseases, if properly treated, might be arrested in their course, and thereby prove of short duration. They should not be left to an inexperienced physician who does not understand their nature, and is, therefore, incompetent to treat them. The importance of attending to female diseases in their earliest stages cannot be too strongly urged. For, if neglected, they frequently lead to consumption, chronic debility, and oftentimes to insanity. In all classes of female diseases, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a rival. No medicine has ever surpassed it. In "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," of which R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the author and publisher, is an extended treatise on woman and her diseases. Under this head the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and health, should possess a copy of this valuable book. If she be diseased, this "Adviser" will show her how she may be restored to health, and also direct her how she may ward off many maladies to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice, and see herself as others see her. Price of "Adviser," $1.50, post-paid, to any address.

What are the credentials of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP? Firstly, it is indorsed by medical men as a disinfectant, deodorizer, and remedy for local diseases of the skin. Secondly it is an admirable article for toilet use. Thirdly, it is inexpensive. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Beautify without risk with Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

If *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. In fact, it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.

Farmers and horsemen are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, and in reply we would say, through the columns of this paper, that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results; that is also our experience.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09	@	10
Common to Good Texans	08¾	@	08¾
Milch Cows	35 00	@	70 00
Hogs—Live	07	@	07
Dressed	07¾	@	08¾
Sheep	04	@	06
Lambs	06¾	@	11¾
Cotton—Middling	12	@	12¼
Flour—Extra Western	5 50	@	8 50
State Extra	5 35	@	7 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 30	@	1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 19	@	1 19
Rye—State		@	97
Barley—State	1 10	@	1 10
Barley—Malt	1 12¾	@	1 95
Oats—Mixed Western	36	@	43
Corn—Mixed Western	59	@	60
Hay, per cwt	70	@	1 05
Straw, per cwt	1 05	@	1 15
Hops....75's—10 @18¾	olds	@	08
Pork—Mess	19 00	@	19 15
Lard	10¾	@	10¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	26 00	@	28 00
No. 2, new	15 00	@	15 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 00	@	5 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	22	@	22
Petroleum—Crude 08¾@08¾	Refined,		14¾
Wool—California Fleece	23	@	28
Texas "	20	@	24
Australian "	43	@	48
Butter—State	20	@	23
Western Dairy	21	@	25
Western Yellow	20	@	20
Western Ordinary	13	@	17
Cheese—State Factory	06	@	11¾
State Skimmed	03	@	06
Western	05	@	11
Eggs—State	12¾	@	13

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 37	@	1 37
Rye—State	91	@	93
Corn—Mixed	53	@	54
Barley—State	91	@	90
Oats—State	38	@	40

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25	@	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 25	@	1 29
Corn—Mixed	52	@	53
Oats	37	@	37
Rye	86	@	85
Barley	88	@	00

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Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾	@	13¾
Flour—Extra	8 75	@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@	1 20
Rye	75	@	78
Corn—Yellow	50	@	50
Oats—Mixed	43	@	46
Petroleum	08¾	@	08¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04	@	06¾
Sheep	04	@	06¾
Hogs—Dressed	10¾	@	11¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 00	@	8 25
Wheat—Western Red	98	@	1 05
Rye	80	@	80
Corn—Yellow	58	@	58¾
Mixed	56	@	56
Oats—Mixed	35	@	37
Petroleum—Crude 10¾@10¾	Refined		14¾

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